IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE AT CHATTANOOGA

IN RE:

*

ROBERT GREG KILGORE,

* CASE NO. 1:05-BK-18096

CHAPTER 13

Debtor.

DECEMBER 28, 2005 CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE R. THOMAS STINNETT UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

MEMORANDUM OPINION

FILED

2006 JAN - 5 A II: 01

US BANKRUP FCY COURT
CHATTANOOGA, TN

BE IT REMEMBERED, that the above-styled cause came on to be heard on the 28th day of December, 2005, before the Honorable R. Thomas Stinnett, Judge of said Court, when all parties announced ready to proceed, and the following is an excerpt of said proceedings, to wit:

CERTIFIED

1	APPEARANCES:
2	FOR THE DEBTOR:
3	MARK T. YOUNG, ESQUIRE
4	MARK T. YOUNG AND ASSOCIATES 2121 HAMILL ROAD
5	HIXSON, TENNESSEE 37343
6	FOR CITIZENS TRI-COUNTY BANK:
7	GARY E. LESTER, ESQUIRE MAYFIELD & LESTER
8	1501 EAST MAIN STREET CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37404
9	CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 5/404
10	FOR FIRST VOLUNTEER BANK:
11	CHARLES G. JENKINS, JR., ESQUIRE 32 COURTHOUSE SQUARE
12	JASPER, TENNESSEE 37347
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THE COURT: This chapter 13 case is before the Court on the debtor's motion to impose a stay in this case. The motion is actually to invoke the automatic stay of 362 as to all creditors. This is the first such motion this Court has had to deal with, since the effective date of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act 2005.

Under that BAPCPA, any individual debtor who has been a debtor in two or more cases that were pending and dismissed within the previous year, does not receive the benefit of the automatic stay at the commencement of his or her bankruptcy case, as provided in section 362(c)(4)(c).

It says, as provided in subsection (4)(A)(i)(b), if a single or joint case is filed by or against the debtor who is an individual in this title, and if two or more single or joint cases of the debtor were pending within the previous year but were dismissed, other than a case refiled under section 707(b), the stay under subsection (a) shall not go into effect upon the filing of the later case.

In contrast, this language is that the stay under 362(a) shall not go into effect with the more limiting language of 362(c)(3)(A), which provides for termination of the stay, quote, with respect to the debtor, end quote, 30 days after the filing of the current case.

It appears that failure to impose the stay is the broader penalty against the debtor and property of the estate, when there are two or more cases involved as opposed to just one. The debtor in this case did have two cases within the previous year that were dismissed other than the case he filed under section 707(b). Thus, the stay does not take effect.

The Statute provides a procedure for party in interest, in this case the debtor, to petition the Court to impose the stay. The Court may impose the stay if upon conditions or limitations after notice of a hearing only if the party in interest demonstrates that the filing of the later case, that is, the confirmed pending case, is in good faith as to the creditors to be stayed.

The stay is not in effect and would go into effect only upon an entry of an order allowing the stay to go into effect. 4(D) provides under subparagraph (B), a case is presumptively not filed in good faith under certain circumstances, which one or more of which are present in this case. Thus, presumptively, this case was not filed in good faith.

The Statute provides that this presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence to the contrary. Clear and convincing evidence is not defined by the Code, nor is the degree of the burden of proof necessary

other than as clear and convincing.

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The Court is of the opinion that the phrase, "clear and convincing evidence," speaks to the quality of the evidence and not to the degree of evidence necessary. This is a civil case. The standard as announced in this *Grogan* case by the U.S. Supreme Court is a preponderance of the evidence. However, under this Statute, the evidence produced must be clear and convincing to the trier of fact.

The Court may impose the stay only if the case was filed in good faith, that is, that the debtor has rebutted the presumption that the case was filed not in good faith. Whether the case has been filed in good faith requires an examination of many factors. Generally, these factors are referred to as a totality of the circumstances. Some factors may be more important in other cases and less important in others. For example, the frequency of the debtor's filings, that is, does the debtor have a history of repeated filings other than the filings giving rise to the presumption in this case?

This is the debtor's third case. However, he had no history of bankruptcy prior to the filing of case No. 03-18361. A second factor to consider in each case would be the reasons for the repeated filings. It appears that these three cases have all been filed for the same or

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related reasons, having to do with the debtor's domestic situation.

He did testify that during this period of time his father passed away. However, there is no testimony about how that impacted his ability to continue to fund the previous two cases.

The Court must consider whether or not there have been significant changes in the debtor's financial condition. The debtor has been self-employed through each of his previous cases, and in this case. The Court sees no significant changes in his financial condition.

The Court should also consider significant changes in the debtor's life experiences, such as, the domestic dispute he has had with his wife concerning custody of their two children. In the appropriate case, there might be other changes in life experiences, such as, returning to school, which is not applicable here.

The Court should also consider the reasons for the timing of this filing, that is, whether or not it has been to stop a foreclosure or garnishment or the like. It does not appear that any of the three cases were filed merely to stop a foreclosure or repossession. It does appear that each of three cases have been filed with the thought of reorganization of the debtor's finances.

One overriding consideration is whether this debtor, in this case, had demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence his ability to formulate a confirmable plan. In this regard, in this case, at this time, this debtor has failed.

Citizens Tri-County Bank has a substantial note secured by the debtor's real property in the approximate amount of \$420,000. The note has a balloon which comes due in approximately one year. The Bankruptcy Code would permit the debtor to amortize this obligation over 60 months. The debtor simply does not have the financial ability to do that.

An alternative for the debtor would be to obtain a refinancing of the obligations, either with Citizens Tri-County Bank or with another lender. The property does have substantial equity. The debtor's brother has indicated he could be of assistance to the debtor in refinancing. There is no clear and convincing evidence that this refinancing will, in fact, take place. If the debtor has a commitment for refinancing, the stay would not be necessary.

As to First Volunteer, the proof is clear to the Court. But it appears that there are three vehicles involved. One is a Volvo that could be used for over-the-road hauling, but is not presently being used.

Another vehicle is a 1988 Peterbilt, which, apparently, the 1 2 debtor is unable to locate. A third vehicle is a tractor. 3 There is no proof regarding it at all. 4 The Internal Revenue Service has filed substantial claims in this case against the debtor. 5 6 debtor has not filed a tax return since his 2001 return. 7 attributes this to his domestic problem with his wife. 8 He testified that he has now prepared or has delivered to his accountant sufficient information to 9 have the returns completed by the end of January. He 10 11 acknowledges it is the same promises that happened in his 12 second case and the returns did not get filed, and the case 13 was ultimately dismissed without confirmation. No doubt the 14 debtor has good intention. 15 It is the Court's opinion that Congress 16 requires something more under 362. And that something more 17 is clear and convincing evidence, not mere speculation. 18 these reasons, the Court will deny the debtor's motion to 19 impose the automatic stay for 362. 20 Do you have something further? 21 MR. LESTER: No, Your Honor. 22 MR. YOUNG: No, Your Honor. 23 MR. JENKINS: No, sir. 24 THE COURT: We will be adjourned. 25 (End of excerpt.)

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF TENNESSEE)

: SS. COUNTY OF HAMILTON)

I, Corina F. Young, Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that I reported in machine shorthand the proceedings had in the above-styled cause on the 28th day of December, 2005;

That the attached pages, numbered 1 through 8, inclusive, were reduced to typewriting under my personal supervision; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate excerpt of said proceedings.

This 5th day of January, 2006.

Corina F. Young, Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee. My commission expires:

October 25, 2009

